THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1792. [No. 1564.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FEB. SESSION, 1792.

An ACT regulating the Assize of Lime-Casks, and the Inspection of Lime.

WHEREAS great Impositions have taken Place, both in Quantity and Quality of Stone-Lime offered for Sale in this State: For Remedy whereof,

BE it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is Enacted. That all Stone Lime in Casks, which shall be offered or exposed to Sale in this State, shall be put up in Casks of the following dimensions, to wit: Hogsheads, which shall be thirty-five Inches long within the Heads, and the Heads Twenty-six Inches and an Half Diameter, which will contain One Hundred Gallons; Half Hogsheads, which shall be Thirty two Inches long within the Heads, and the Heads Nineteen Inches and an Half Diameter, which will contain Fifty Gallons; which shall be filled with good merchantable Lime, with twelve good Hoops to each Hogshead, and Ten good Hoops to each Half Hogshead, and shall be inspected and branded with the initial Letters of the Inspector's Christian Name, and his Surname at large, with the word INSPECTED.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall be the Duty of each Town in this State in which Stone-Lime is or may be burnt, to appoint annually at the usual time of electing Town Officers, as many Persons Pillers and Inspectors of Lime as there are Lime-Kilns in such town, by whom all the Lime offered or exposed to Sale as aforesaid shall be filled and branded: That the said Inspectors shall be allowed and paid by the Burners of Lime, for filling and branding every Hogshead, Five Pence, and every Half-Hogshead, Three Pence: And that each Inspector shall take an Oath or Affirmation to the faithful Execution of his Trust before he shall enter on the Execution thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Casks of Lime offered for Sale or Exportation in this State, not branded in Manner as aforesaid, shall be forfeited: One Moiety thereof to and for the Use of the Poor of the Town wherein the same shall be offered for Sale, and the other Moiety to the Complainant or Informer; to be recovered by Bill, Plaint or Information, in any Court of Record in the County where the same shall be offered for Sale or Exportation.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that every Inspector of Lime, who shall brand any Cask or Casks of Lime, in Manner aforesaid, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, and be thereof convicted by Bill of Indictment, or other due Process, before any Court of Record before described, shall forfeit double the Value of the Lime so proved to be branded: One Moiety thereof to the Prosecutor, and the other Moiety to the Poor of the Town, as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that every Person who shall counterfeit the Brand of any Inspector appointed as aforesaid, or shall imprint on any Cask or Casks of Lime with his Brand, without the Consent or Approbation; or shall fill any Cask or Casks a Second Time, which have been before filled and branded, without first causing the former Brand to be cut out, shall forfeit double the Value of the Lime so filled or branded, by counterfeiting, or without Leave or Approbation, or without first cutting out the former Brand; to be recovered in Manner as aforesaid: One Moiety to and for the Use of the Prosecutor, and the other, to and for the Use of the Inspector, whose Brand shall be so counterfeited, or imprinted without Leave, or whose Brand shall be upon the Casks filled a Second Time as aforesaid and not cut out.

And all Magistrates, Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Grand Jurors within this State, are enjoined to take Notice of all Breaches of this Act that shall come to their knowledge.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Acts heretofore passed by this Assembly, relating the Assize of Lime Casks, be and they are hereby repealed: And that this Act shall take Place and be in Force from and after the first Day of June next.

A true Copy:

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *February* 23.

REPORT on the petitions of the tanners, respecting the exportation of bark, was read—which states that the subject is of high national importance, but for want of proper documents, Congress cannot at present, make adequate provision in the case;—The Committee therefore propose, that the business be referred to the next session, and that in the mean time the duties on imported manufactures of leather be enhanced—laid on the table.

FRIDAY, *February* 24.

A memorial was presented from the merchants of Philadelphia, who trade to India, China, and other parts of Asia, praying the interposition of Congress to protect their trade, making a greater discrimination in the duties imposed on Asiatic commodities, directly from Asia, and on articles of the same kind imported from Europe.——Referred to a Committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—and resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposed by Mr. Livermore, respecting the indemnification of General Greene's estate.

After some debate, the resolution (amended as follows) was agreed to;—yeas, 25; nays, 22.

"Whereas the late Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene, on the 8th day of April, 1783, the more effectually to procure rations and supplies for the southern army of the United States, became bound as surety for John Banks and Co. to Messieurs Newcomen and Collet, merchants, in Charleston, for the payment of £. 8743: 15: 6 sterling money, being the condition of the said bond; and whereas, on the first day of May, 1786, the balance of principal and interest of the said bond, being then £. 8688: 6 sterling, was paid by the said General Greene;—therefore,

"RESOLVED, That the United States shall indemnify the estate of the said Gen. Greene for the said sum last mentioned and the interest thereof, *or for such sum, as (upon due investigation, by the officers of the Treasury, of the transaction between John Banks and Co. and Messrs. Newcomen and Collet, in which General Greene was security for said Banks and Co.) it shall appear that neither General Greene nor his executors shall have received any payment or compensation for*:—Provided the executors of the said General Greene shall account for a sum, being about £. 2000 (be the same more or less) recovered of John Ferrie, one of the partners of the said Banks and Co. to be in part of the indemnification aforesaid; and also shall make over, for the use of the United States, all mortgages, bonds, covenants, or other counter securities whatsoever, now due, which were obtained by the said General Greene, in his life time, from the said Banks and Co. on account of his being surety for them as aforesaid, to be sued for in the name of the said executors, for the use of the United States."

The Committee having risen, and reported the resolution, as amended,

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, *February* 27.

The order of the day on the contested election of the member for the lower district of Georgia being called for,

Mr. Wayne rose, and after observing that the last postponement had not afforded sufficient time to receive the evidence which he meant to bring forward on this occasion, offered a resolution for a further postponement to the Monday in March next.

On motion, it was unanimously voted that a seat be assigned for the petitioner, Mr. Jackson, in which he might either by himself, or his attorney, state his objections, if any, to a further postponement.—Mr. Jackson accordingly took a seat within the bar, and addressing the chair, offered several objections to a further postponement.—To these objections Mr. Wayne replied—and after sundry observations from various parts of the House, the question on taking up the order of the day was put and carried.

The resolution for a postponement was then further discussed and amended, and finally agreed to in the following words, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the trial of the contested election of Anthony Wayne, returned as a member of this House, to represent the State of Georgia, be postponed to the second Monday in March next." Members rose in favour of the motion.

A report was received on the petitions of the importers of teas from India, which was in favour of the petitioners, and proposes the extending the time for payment of the duties from one to two years—Laid on the table.

TUESDAY, *February* 28.

Mr. Murray presented an address from J. Churchman; praying, for reasons set forth, a speedy decision on his memorial presented some weeks since, and reported on by a select committee.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) and assumed the consideration of the militia bill.

The first section was amended by restricting the militia to "free able bodied *white* male citizens;" it being said, that the militia would be brought into contempt by permitting free negroes to stand in the ranks, and perform military service with the whites.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved further to amend the section by the addition of the following clause:

"Provided that where any militia man, so enrolled, shall produce a certificate from two magistrates of the county, in which he resides that he is not sufficient ability to purchase the arms and accoutrements herein directed to be provided, every such militia-man shall be excused from the payment of any fine on account of the want of such arms and accoutrements, so long as his inability to procure the same shall continue."

To this it was objected, that the officers of the company would be more proper judges; and an amendment accordingly proposed to Mr. Fitzsimons's amendment.

On the other hand, a certificate from a magistrate was thought preferable, and less liable to charge of partiality.

Again, it was said, that no man, who has not a family, can possibly be so poor, as not to be able to purchase the arms and accoutrements required. [*These are a good musquet, firelock, or rifle, a bayonet and belt two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch and cartouch box.*]

It was accordingly moved, to amend the amendment, by adding the words, "*having a family.*"

This amendment having failed,

It was observed, that there are in many places, magistrates who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and might be inclined to grant certificates where others would not.

It was said likewise, that as the amendment contemplated a certificate from any magistrates of the county in which the militia-man resides, and as in some counties the justices of the peace are numerous, this circumstance will give each man an opportunity of choosing his own judges, and going the rounds thro' the whole country from one magistrate to another, until at last he may obtain a certificate, though at first refused. The officers, who are thought competent to command a company of militia, ought surely to be thought competent to decide whether the men under their command are able to purchase arms or not.

Various substitutes were offered, in lieu of the "*two magistrates*,"—viz. "a majority of the commissioned officers of the company," "the field officers of the battalion,"—"a majority of the commissioned officers of the regiment."

Before the question was taken on any of these amendments.

An objection was made to having the militia-men obliged to provide their own arms and accoutrements. The expence, it was said, would prove an enormous tax upon the community: and the whole United States cannot furnish a sufficient quantity of such arms as the bill prescribes, to supply the number of men, who will be enrolled in the militia.

A motion was now made, to strike out all that part of the section, which relates to the armature of the militia-men.

The expense of equipping themselves was looked upon as a kind of capitation or poll-tax—but a poll-tax unequally laid, as it is to be borne by a certain description of men only, who, besides expending their money, will also contribute their personal service, for the common defence, whilst other discriptions of citizens will be exempt? Suppose 500,000 men to be enrolled in the militia, and the armature of each man to cost him only four dollars; here would, in the first instance, be a tax of two millions of dollars:—suppose again, each day which is devoted to militia duty, to be valued at half a dollar, there being four days in every year allotted for that purpose, here would again be an annual tax of another million of dollars borne by less than one fifth part of the community, for the defence of the whole.

The question was taken on the motion for striking out, and passed in the negative.

The question being taken on the proviso, passed in the affirmative, with an amendment, making the field officers the judges of each man's ability to equip himself.—and exempting him from fine or forfeiture for the want of arms, only so long as his inability to purchase them shall continue, or "until they can be procured for him."

A motion, made by Mr. Mitchell, to strike out the description of the Bore of the Fire arms gave rise to a short debate, in which it was observed, that if the object in view was to have the arms uniform and all of the same calibre, that object would not be attained by the clause under consideration; as it only gave a particular saying only "*of a Bor not smaller than [illegible] to the pound.*"—if it was meant to have the bore of all of the same bore, it would be difficult to procure them for a long time to come, and the expence would be enormous; it would be extravagance in the extreme to throw away as useless all the arms in the United States, and incur at once an expence of [illegible] millions of dollars.

and a committee
Mr. Grove, Mr. Key, and

THE

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MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1792. [No. 1564.]

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FEB. SESSION, 1792.

ACT regulating the Aſſize of Lime-Caſks, and the Inſpection of Lime.

WHEREAS great Impoſitions have taken Place, both in Quantity and Quality of Stone-Lime ed for Sale in this State: For Remedy whereof.

E it Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the ority thereof it is Enacted. That all Stone-Lime aſks, which ſhall be offered or expoſed to Sale in State, ſhall be put up in Caſks of the following enſions, to wit: Hogſheads, which ſhall be ty-five Inches long within the Heads, and the ls Twenty-ſix Inches and an Half Diameter, h will contain One Hundred Gallons; Half-Hogs, which ſhall be Thirty-two Inches long within leads, and the Heads Nineteen Inches and an Half neter, which will contain Fifty Gallons; which be filled with good merchantable Lime, with lve good Hoops to each Hogſhead, and Ten good ps to each Half-Hogſhead, and ſhall be inſpected branded with the initial Letters of the Inſpector's ſtian Name, and his Sirname at large, with the word PECTED.

nd be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, t it ſhall be the Duty of each Town in this State hich Stone-Lime is or may be burnt, to appoint ually at the uſual time of electing Town Offi-, as many Perſons Fillers and Inſpectors of Lime here are Lime-Kilns in ſuch town, by whom all Lime offered or expoſed to Sale as aforeſaid ſhall lled and branded: That the ſaid Inſpectors ſhall llowed and paid by the Burners of Lime, for fil- and branding every Hogſhead, Five Pence, and every Half-Hogſhead, Three Pence: And that each ector ſhall take an Oath or Affirmation to the ful Execution of his Truſt before he ſhall enter n the Execution thereof.

nd be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, t all Caſks of Lime offered for Sale or Exportation is State, not branded in Manner as aforeſaid, ſhall rfeited: One Moiety thereof to and for the Uſe of Poor of the Town wherein the ſame ſhall be offer-or Sale, and the other Moiety to the Complainant nformer; to be recovered by Bill, Plaint or Infor-ion, in any Court of Record in the County where ame ſhall be offered for Sale or Exportation.

nd be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, it every Inſpector of Lime, who ſhall brand any k or Caſks of Lime, in Manner aforeſaid, contrary he true Intent and Meaning of this Act, and be eof convicted by Bill of Indictment, or other due of, before any Court of Record before deſcribed, l forfeit double the Value of the Lime ſo proved to branded: One Moiety thereof to the Proſecutor, the other Moiety to the Poor of the Town, as afore-

nd be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, it every Perſon who ſhall counterfeit the Brand of Inſpector appointed as aforeſaid, or ſhall imprint Caſk or Caſks of Lime with his Brand, without Conſent or Approbation; or ſhall fill any Caſk or ks a Second Time, which have been before filled branded, without firſt cauſing the former Brand be cut out, ſhall forfeit double the Value of the e ſo filled or branded, by counterfeiting, or with-Leave or Approbation, or without firſt cutting out former Brand; to be recovered in Manner as a-ſaid: One Moiety to and for the Uſe of the Proſe-r, and the othe, to and for the Uſe of the Inſpec-whoſe Brand ſhall be ſo counterfeited, or imprint-ithout Leave, or whoſe Brand ſhall be upon the ks filled a Second Time as aforeſaid and not cut .

nd all Magiſtrates, Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand Jurors within this State, are enjoined to e Notice of all Breaches of this Act that ſhall come heir knowledge.

nd be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, at all Acts heretofore paſſed by this Aſſembly, re-ating the Aſſize of Lime Caſks, be and they are eby repealed: And that this Act ſhall take Place be in Force from and after the firſt Day of Ju-next.

A true Copy:

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *February* 23.

A REPORT on the petitions of the tanners, reſpect-ing the exportation of bark, was read—which es that the ſubject is of high national importance, for want of proper documents, Congreſs cannot at ſent, make adequate proviſion in the caſe;—The mittee therefore propoſe, that the buſineſs be refer-red to the next ſeſſion, and that in the mean time the duties on imported manufactures of leather be enhanced —laid on the table.

FRIDAY, *February* 24.

A memorial was preſented from the merchants of Philadelphia, who trade to India, China, and other parts of Aſia, praying the interpoſition of Congreſs to protect their trade, making a greater diſcrimination in the duties impoſed on Aſiatic commodities, directly from Aſia, and on articles of the ſame kind imported from Europe.——Referred to a Committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—and reſumed the conſideration of the reſolution, propoſed by Mr. Livermore, reſpecting the indemnification of General Greene's eſtate.

After ſome debate, the reſolution (amended as follows) was agreed to;—yeas, 25; nays, 22.

"Whereas the late Major Gen. Nathaniel Greene, on the 8th day of April, 1783, the more effectually to procure rations and ſupplies for the ſouthern army of the United States, became bound as ſurety for John Banks and Co. to Meſſieurs Newcomen and Collet, merchants, in Charleſton, for the payment of £. 8743: 15: 6 ſterling money, being the condition of the ſaid bond; and whereas, on the firſt day of May, 1786, the balance of principal and intereſt of the ſaid bond, being then £. 8688: 6 ſterling, was paid by the ſaid General Greene;—therefore,

"RESOLVED, That the United States ſhall indemnify the eſtate of the ſaid Gen. Greene for the ſaid ſum laſt mentioned and the intereſt thereof, *or for ſuch ſum, as (upon due inveſtigation, by the officers of the Treaſury, of the tranſaction between John Banks and Co. and Meſſrs. Newcomen and Collet, in which General Greene was ſecurity for ſaid Banks and Co.) it ſhall appear that neither General Greene nor his executors ſhall have received any payment or compenſation for:*—Provided the executors of the ſaid General Greene ſhall account for a ſum, being about £. 2000 (be the ſame more or leſs) recovered of John Ferrie, one of the partners of the ſaid Banks and Co. to be in part of the indemnification aforeſaid; and alſo ſhall make over, for the uſe of the United States, all mortgages, bonds, covenants, or other counter ſecurities whatſoever, now due, which were obtained by the ſaid General Greene, in his life time, from the ſaid Banks and Co. on account of his being ſurety for them as aforeſaid, to be ſued for in the name of the ſaid executors, for the uſe of the United States."

The Committee having riſen, and reported the reſolution, as amended.

The Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, *February* 27.

The order of the day on the conteſted election of the member for the lower diſtrict of Georgia being called for.

Mr. Wayne roſe, and after obſerving that the laſt poſtponement had not afforded ſufficient time to receive the evidence which he meant to bring forward on this occaſion, offered a reſolution for a further poſtponement to the Monday in March next.

On motion, it was unanimouſly voted that a ſeat be aſſigned for the petitioner, Mr. Jackſon, in which he might either by himſelf, or his attorney, ſtate his objections, if any, to a further poſtponement.—Mr. Jackſon accordinly took a ſeat within the bar, and addreſſing the chair, offered ſeveral objections to a further poſtponement.—To theſe objections Mr. Wayne replied—and after ſundry obſervations from various parts of the Houſe, the queſtion on taking up the order of the day was put and carried.

The reſolution for a poſtponement was then further diſcuſſed and amended, and finally agreed to in the following words, to wit: "*Reſolved*, That the trial of the conteſted election of Anthony Wayne, returned as a member of this Houſe, to repreſent the ſtate of Georgia, be poſtponed to the ſecond Monday in March next." Members roſe in favour of the motion.

A report was received on the petitions of the importers of teas from India, which was in favour of the petitioners, and propoſes the extending the time for payment of the duties from one to two years—Laid on the table.

TUESDAY, *February* 28.

Mr. Murray preſented an addreſs from J. Churchman; praying, for reaſons ſet forth a ſpeedy deciſion on his memorial preſented ſome weeks ſince, and reported on by a ſelect committee.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) and aſſumed the conſideration of the militia bill.

The firſt ſection was amended by reſtricting the militia to "free able bodied '*white*' male citizens;" it being ſaid, that the militia would be brought into contempt by permitting free negroes to ſtand in the ranks, and perform military ſervice with the whites.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved further to amend the ſection by the addition of the following clauſe:

"Provided that where any militia man, ſo enrolled, ſhall produce a certificate from two magiſtrates of the county, in which he reſides, that he is not ſufficient ability to purchaſe the arms and accoutrements herein directed to be provided, every ſuch militia-man ſhall be excuſed from the payment of any fine on account of the want of ſuch arms and accoutrements, ſo long as his inability to procure the ſame ſhall continue."

To this it was objected, that the officers of the company would be more proper judges; and an amendment accordingly propoſed to Mr. Fitzſimons's amendment.

On the other hand, a certificate from a magiſtrate was thought preferable, and leſs liable to charge of partiality.

Again, it was ſaid, that no man, who has not a family, can poſſibly be ſo poor, as not to be able to purchaſe the arms and accoutrements required. [*Theſe are a good muſquet, firelock, or rifle, a bayonet and belt, two ſpare flints and a knapſack, a pouch and cartouch box.*] It was accordingly moved, to amend the amendment, by adding the words, "*having a family.*"

This amendment having failed,

It was obſerved, that there are in many places, magiſtrates who are conſcientiouſly ſcrupelous of bearing arms, and might be inclined to grant certificates where others would not.

It was ſaid likewiſe, that as the amendment contemplated a certificate from any magiſtrates of the county in which the militia-man reſides, and as in ſome counties the juſtices of the peace are numerous, this circumſtance will give each man an opportunity of chooſing his own judges, and going the rounds thro' the whole country from one magiſtrate to another, until at laſt he may obtain a certificate, though at firſt refuſed. The officers, who are thought competent to command a company of militia, ought ſurely to be thought competent to decide whether the men under their command are able to purchaſe arms or not.

Various ſubſtitutes were offered, in lieu of the "*two magiſtrates*,"—viz. "a majority of the commiſſioned officers of the company," "the field officers of the battalion,"—"a majority of the commiſſioned officers of the regiment."

Before the queſtion was taken on any of theſe amendments.

An objection was made to having the militia-men obliged to provide their own arms and accoutrements. The expence, it was ſaid, would prove an enormous tax upon the community: and the whole United States cannot furniſh a ſufficient quantity of ſuch arms as the bill preſcribes, to ſupply the number of men, who will be enrolled in the militia.

A motion was now made, to ſtrike out all that part of the ſection, which relates to the armature of the militia-men.

The expenſe of equipping themſelves was looked upon as a kind of capitation or poll-tax—but a poll-tax unequally laid, as it is to be borne by a certain diſcription of men only, who, beſides expending their money, will alſo contribute their perſonal ſervice, for the common defence, whilſt other diſcriptions of citizens will be exempt? Suppoſe 500,000 men to be enrolled in the militia, and the armature of each man to coſt him only four dollars; here would, in the firſt inſtance, be a tax of two millions of dollars:—ſuppoſe again, each day, which is devoted to militia duty, to be valued at half a dollar, there being four days in every year allotted for that purpoſe, here would again be an annual tax of another million of dollars borne by leſs than one fifth part of the community, for the defence of the whole.

The queſtion was taken on the motion for ſtriking out, and paſſed in the nagative.

The queſtion being taken on the proviſor, paſſed in the affirmative, with an amendment, making the field officers the judges of each man's ability to equip himſelf.—and exempting him from fine or forfeiture for the want of arms, only ſo long as his inability to purchaſe them ſhall continue, or "until they can be procured for him."

A motion, made by Mr. Kitchell, to ſtrike out the deſcription of the Bore of the Fire arms gave riſe to a ſhort debate, in which it was obſerved, that if the object in view was to have the arms uniform and all of the ſame caliber, that object would not be attained by the clauſe under conderation; as it ſtill leaves a latitude, ſaying only "*of a Bore not ſmaller than balls to the pound.*"—If it was meant to have the muſkets all of the ſame bore, it would be difficult to procure them for a long time to come, and the expence would be enormous; it would be extravagance in the extreme to throw away as uſeleſs all the arms in the United States, and incur at once an expenſe of perhaps ten millions of dollars.

and a committee ... Mr. Grove, Mr. Key, and ...

they are diſtinct, but not enemies. It is time to ſhew

King's ſpeech, and to the addreſs in reply to it, were-ſerved for this place an account of what the miniſter of

From PETER PINDAR's

EPISTLE to LORD LONDSDALE.

YET yet I see the feudal times return,
When Tyrants bid in chains the million mourn;
When Slaves, to *Grandeur* crouch amid the duft,
And *Havock* roams to pleate the ruling luft;
When *Pride* as calmly from the fhoulder plucks,
The heads of Vaffels, as the heads of Ducks.

Curfe on the Liberty of modern days.
Again let pow'r her rod of Iron raife.
Hang the French Dogs, a mangy mongrel fry,
That, running riot, on their Huntfman fly!
How are the facred robes of *Greatneſs* rent!
Kings and *Nobility* fall'n *cent per cent!*

Sure, *Lonſdale!* thou art not too weak to know
From general riches what misfortunes flow,
Wealth for delicious Slavery fpoils a Nation—
Adieu at once to Gods and adoration.

Say, would you bid the under world adore,
Crouch, flatter, tremble? Keep the rafcals poor.
Tyrannic, would you with to cut and carve 'em?
Their backs are at your fervice—only ſtarve 'em?
Give them but money, quick upriſe the knaves,
Forgetting in a moment they are ſlaves.
Loſt to the meannefs of their former ſtation,
The fcornful upſtarts damn their occupation,
Lo, the proud *Blackſmith*, late a ſlave to coal,
To *honours* turns his elevated ſoul!!
The croſs legg'd *Taylor* lo, forgets his peers;
Kicks his old goofe, the knave, and breaks his ſhears?
The *Show man* ſcorns poor *Punch* his late ſupport
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Grant wealth—No more the humble Cobler cow'rs;
But boldly deems his blood as rich as ours.
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HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

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March 17, 1792. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

				Dollars.	Dollars.
	1	of	200	is	200
	2		50	are	100
	2		25		50
	5		10		50
	20		5		100
	300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,	32				32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16				144
Laſt drawn, if blank,	24				24
					16

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TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

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STEPHEN PEIRCE,
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THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

Narraganſet St. Paul's Church

LOTTERY.

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SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

	Dollars.
2000 Tickets at One Dollar each,	2000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,	250
	1750

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	200	Dollars is		200 Dollars.
1	100			100
2 Prizes of	50	are		100
3	25			75
5	15			75
7	10			70
12	5			60
25	4			100
60	2			120
566	1½			850
682 Prizes.				1750
1318 Blanks.				

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N B. The 1¼ Dollar Prizes to be paid with Tickets in the Second Claſs.

CLASS SECOND.

	Dollars.
2000 Tickets at 1¼ Dollar each	3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,	375
	2625

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	300	Dollars is		300 Dollars.
1	100			100
2 Prizes of	50		are	100
5	20			100
15	10			150
25	5			125
40	4			160
200	3			600
396	2½			990
685 Prizes.				2625
1315 Blanks.				

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Ditto 2d Claſs, 375

Total Gain 625

The Purpoſe for which this Lottery is eſtabliſhed, being generally approved of, and the above SCHEME calculated for the Benefit of Adventurers, and there being but few Tickets, that the Managers reaſonably hope to meet with ſuch Encouragement from the Public, as will enable them to draw the Firſt Claſs at a very early Period.

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GEORGE BROWN,
SILVESTER GARDNER,
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South Kingſtown, March 14, 1792.

From PETER PINDAR's

EPISTLE to LORD LONDSDALE.

YET yet I see the feudal times return,
When Tyrants bid in chains the million mourn;
When Slaves, to *Grandeur* crouch amid the duft,
And *Havock* roams to pleafe the ruling luft;
When *Pride* as calmly from the fhoulder plucks,
The heads of Vaffels, as the heads of Ducks.

Curfe on the Liberty of modern days.
Again let pow'r her rod of Iron raife.
Hang the French Dogs, a mangy mongrel fry,
That, running riot, on their Huntfman fly!
How are the facred robes of *Greatnefs* rent!
Kings and *Nobility* fall'n *cent per cent!*

Sure, *Lonfdale!* thou art not too weak to know
From general riches what misfortunes flow,
Wealth for delicious Slavery fpoils a Nation—
Adieu at once to Gods and adoration.

Say, would you bid the under world adore,
Crouch, flatter, tremble? Keep the rafcals poor.
Tyrannic, would you wifh to cut and carve 'em?
Their backs are at your fervice—only ftarve 'em?
Give them but money, quick upriſe the knaves,
Forgetting in a moment they are flaves.
Loft to the meanneſs of their former ſtation,
The ſcornful upſtarts damn their occupation,
Lo, the proud *Blackſmith*, late a ſlave to coal,
To *honours* turns his elevated ſoul!!
The croſs legg'd *Taylor* lo, forgets his peers;
Kicks his old gooſe, the knave, and breaks his ſhears?
The *Shew man* ſcorns poor *Punch* his late ſupport
And ſtraw ſtuff'd *Ladies* of the Arcadian Court?
This quits his Camel—that, his Spelling Hogs?
And *Kings* no more can dance with *Dancing dogs.**
Grant wealth—No more the humble Cobler cow'rs;
But boldly deems his blood as rich as ours.
And blaſphemouſly thinks th' Almighty's plan
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Thus, mount a begger, how the rogue will ride.

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Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
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Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
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